FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1849. [NO. 1698.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in the Donaldson Academy will commence on the 1st day of January 1850. It is very important that the Pupils should come in promptly at the opening of the Term, as most of the arrangements which are to continue through the Term, are then made.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1849. 97-3w

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar,	
History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Incidentals,	25

ALEX'R D. McLEAN.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1849. 97-6wp

Trinity School,

SEVEN MILES WEST OF RALEIGH:

Rev. P. T. BABBIT, Rector.

THE Rev. P. T. BABBIT, late Rector of the Diocesan School of Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School, is now prepared to receive applications for the admission of pupils.

The next Session will open on Tuesday the 8th January, and continue till November 20th. This will constitute the School year; the first term of which will end June 14th. By this arrangement the vacation will take place at a period when it is most agreeable to families to meet together under the paternal roof, and the Terms of the School will be made to correspond with those of our University and of the principal Schools for Boys in the State.

This School is in a retired, healthful and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral and religious culture. The terms, payable half-yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars per annum, for Board, and Tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French, an extra charge will be made.

Mr. Babbit being personally known to but few in North Carolina, offers for consideration the following testimonial and references:

"The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C., and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Babbit, for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him and the Institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly,	George E. Badger,
Duncan Cameron,	W. H. Haywood,
G. W. Mordecai,	Rich'd Hines,
T. P. Devereux,	Kenneth Rayner,
John H. Bryan,	C. E. Johnson.

Mr. B. refers to the following gentlemen:
Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D.
Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D.
Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D.
Rev. W. M. Green, D. D.
Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.
Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D.
Rev. Jarvis Buxton.
Rev. C. F. McRae.
Rev. E. M. Forbes.
Rev. A. A. Watson.
Rev. A. Smedes.
Dr. T. H. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., ditto.
Hon. Ed. Frost, Charleston, S. C.
H. W. Conner, Esq., ditto.
Geo. B. Reid, Esq., ditto.
W. C. Courtnay, Esq., ditto.
John Bauckel, Esq., ditto.
C. T. Haigh and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville.

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. Babbit, Raleigh, N. C., will be promptly answered.
Dec. 1, 1849. 97-2w

FINE FRUIT TREES.

JOSHUA LINDLEY, one of the proprietors of the North Carolina Pomological Garden and Nurseries, is now in Fayetteville with a large assortment of their finest fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, and Nectarines, selected from the best Nurseries and collections in the United States. He will remain for three weeks, except when delivering trees out of town. In his absence, orders should be left with Mr. E. J. Hale, who has Catalogues for gratuitous distribution. Those wanting trees in the adjoining counties should immediately address me whilst here. JOSHUA LINDLEY.
December 8, 1849. 97

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

LAND for sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Thursday the 27th inst., that well known tract of LAND, at the mouth of Cross Creek, formerly the property of Mark Russell, lying between the Cape Fear River and the Creek, containing about 117 acres. On the Land is an excellent Fishery. For further information apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Dec. 10, 1849. 97tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrator of Anna Maria Cochran, with the Will annexed.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. B. NEWBY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1849. 97-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT December Term of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator of Hugh Campbell, Jun'r, and Carleton J. Campbell.

All persons having claims against said Estates, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT W. GIBBS.
Cumberland county, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3w

ON MONDAY the 31st of December, I shall sell at Willkings's Auction Store, the perishable Property of the Estate of Carleton J Campbell; and on the 1st of January, at the Market House, I shall hire out the Slaves belonging to said Estate. R. W. GIBBS.

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate Coach Blacksmith, and Coachbody Maker and Wheelwright, for the ensuing year. A recommendation of character and qualifications is desirable. Persons wishing to apply will do well to come and see me, or address me by letter forthwith.

Address, JOHN L. HART, Hartsville P. O., Darlington District, South Carolina.
Dec. 3, 1849. 97-4w

NOTICE.

AT December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, general Letters of Administration of the Estate of Alexander C. Simpson, deceased, were granted to the Subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate, are notified to make an early payment.—Those holding claims, are requested to present them to the Subscriber at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1849. 97-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for Public Sale, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 16th day of January next, a large stock of new and well finished

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Carryalls,

Belonging to the Estate of A. C. Simpson, dec'd. Also, a large and well selected stock of COACHMAKERS' MATERIALS, consisting of Ash, Maple, and Poplar Lumber; various kinds of Iron; Spring Axles, and a good assortment of Shop Tools, both for wood and Blacksmiths' work, such as are usual in a Carriage and Coach Manufactory.

At the same time, will be offered for sale, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the deceased.

The sale of the stock of Carriages, Carriage Materials, Shop Tools, &c., will be made at the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, on the South side of Person street, opposite to the Store of William McIntyre.

The Household and Kitchen Furniture will be sold at the late residence of the deceased, on Gillespie Street.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit. Bonds with approved sureties will be required.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1849. 97tf

Sale of five Negroes.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st day of January, either

VALUABLE NEGROES,

3 men, 1 boy, and 1 girl, all likely and of excellent characters. One of the men is a Blacksmith.

Also, the GRIST MILL, on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly Anderson's, with a quantity of land adjoining.

And about **2000** ACRES of well timbered LAND, on Lower Little River, near Pearson's Mills.

For further information, apply to Col. Alex'r Murchison.

Terms at sale.

R. M. PEARSON,
Ex'r of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, at December Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrators of Levi S. Tower, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and all having claims against it, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January 1850, two Timber Wagons, two Road Wagons, eight Mules, and eight sets of Harness, belonging to said Estate. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.
Dec. 7, 1849. 97tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Committee, having been appointed by the Congregation of Centre Church, Robeson county, to contract for the building of a New Church, will, on the 1st day of January 1850, proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, the Contract for said Building.—The general outline of the plan is as follows: Seventy feet long, with a vestibule of ten feet inclusive; forty-two feet wide; twenty-four feet high, with galleries on both sides and end. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of letting out.

DANIEL McKINNON,
ANGUS McLEAN,
DANIEL McNEILL,
Committee.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

Just Received,

Superior fine CASHMERES and colored SILKS,

SHADED AND SILK STRIPED ALPACAS,
Cashmere-de-Laines, Fringes, &c., for Ladies' Dresses,

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS.

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 1, 1849. 96-3w

For Sale by E. W. Willkings,

Fresh Imported Lime.
Calcined Plaster Paris.
Land Plaster.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had. HENRY R. KING.
Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools: &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.
October 22, 1849. 90-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

15 hhds. prime Molasses,
1000 bushels Rock Alum Salt, 150 bbls. Thomastown Lime; Bridles, Saddles, and Martingales, and a great many other Goods by last arrivals. H. BRANSON & SON.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.
All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AN Apprentice to the Saddle and Harness making Business. One from the country would be preferred.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

SHOES AND BOOTS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of SHOES and BOOTS, embracing all the staple kinds sold in this place. Also, a great variety of Children's, Youth's, Boys' and Misses', to which we ask the attention of persons desiring either at wholesale or retail.

COOK & POWELL.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3w

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 26th day of December, 1849, will be sold at the late residence of Hardy E. Royal, dec'd, (in Sampson county,) all the Perishable Property of said Estate, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, stock of Fat Hogs, large quantities of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Farming Utensils, one Road Wagon, one Timber Wagon, one new Buggy and Harness, Ox Carts, and a variety of other articles; the crop of TURPENTINE, and

47 LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children, among which are good Coopers, Blacksmiths, &c.

Also, a large assortment of New Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, of various descriptions.

The Sale will continue from day to day. Terms of sale made known on the day.

MARIA ROYAL, Ex'x.
ALBERT R. HICKS, Ex'r.
Nov. 30, 1849. 96-3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, in Robeson county, on the East side of Raft Swamp, about 2½ miles from Antioch Church, containing 700 acres, about 90 of which is under cultivation, with a convenient Dwelling and necessary out houses.—Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the premises, as such Land is seldom found in market at this time.

M. McBRYDE.
Nov. 30, 1849. 96-3w

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

In Pittsborough, Chatham County.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, the DWELLING and appurtenances of the late Thomas Thompson, situate immediately on the Northern line of the village limits, with about 20 acres of Land attached, and all convenient out houses, besides having a good Well and Spring. This property is particularly desirable.

A lot of 13 acres, under a good fence, about half a mile North of the above, will be sold at the same time.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with interest from the date, and bond and approved security required.

M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Pittsborough, Nov. 24, 1849. 96ts

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 17th instant, from the Fair Ground at or near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, a small black HORSE, with a long tail and mane, white fore feet, a star in the forehead, hair on the back somewhat rubbed by the saddle, over twelve years old. Any information respecting the Horse will be thankfully received. J. TAYLOR,

Near Rockingham, Richmond county.
Nov. 27, 1849. 96tf

$200 REWARD.

By His Excellency Chas. Manly, Governor of the State of N. Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to me that ANN K. SIMPSON stands charged, by the finding of the Grand Jury for the County of Cumberland, with the murder of Alexander C. Simpson; and that the said Ann K. Simpson has made her escape.

Now, to the end that the said Ann K. Simpson may be brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Ann K. Simpson to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland, or for her arrest and confinement in any Jail within this State.

L.S. GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive Department in the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

CHAS. MANLY.

By the Governor:
LANGDON C. MANLY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

"ANN K. SIMPSON is a woman of small stature; has very black hair, dark complexion, large black eyes, small nose, and large mouth, with her upper lip slightly projecting. When last seen, was dressed in deep mourning. She is about 19 years of age."

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST received a fine lot of double and single barrels GUNS; Revolvers; self-cocking and common Pistols; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Nipple Wrenches; Percussion Caps; a great variety of fish hooks and lines, fish poles, reels, dram bottles, floats, gun worms, cleaning rods, dog collars, powder and shot, &c. &c.

For sale cheap by W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

EIGHT HUNDRED Lbs. Candy and Sugar Plums,

OF EVERY KIND. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fruit and Toy Store, by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91-8w

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.
Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

NOW opening, a great variety of GOODS in my line, which will be sold very cheap, consisting of Fancy Goods and Toys, fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Silver Pencils, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Flutinas, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Purses, Violin and Guitar Strings, Coral Necklaces, Needles, Canes, Fire Works, &c. Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.
Oct 27, 1849. 91-8w

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

Brilliant Lotteries.

FOR DECEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

38,000 DOLLARS!

20 PRIZES OF $2,500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 153, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1849.

14 *Drawn Numbers out of* 78!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $38,000, 1 of 16,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,158, 20 of 2,500, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
95tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to "The Fayetteville Hotel Company" at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Seven Shares of Stock in said Company, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of Shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.
Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.
Nov. 13, 1849. 94-8wpd

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thomas Green and Howell Green, by their Guardian Nathan T. Bowdon, Garrett Parker and wife Priscilla, James Bowdon and wife Jane, and Mary Green, ex Robert Green, Adm'r of Claiborn Green, dec'd, David A. Ray, Jane Green, and the said Robert Green

IT appearing on affidavit, that the Defendant, Jane Green, is a resident of Mississippi, the said Jane Green is hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or said Bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Richmond, at Office in Rockingham, the 27th day of Nov. A. D. 1849.

GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 95-6w

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN, } Trustees.
H. McNEILL,
Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.
November 27, 1849. 95-tC

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has at last received his full supply of the above, which, having been purchased on the best terms, will be sold very low, many articles cheaper than heretofore.

E. J. HALE
Oct. 29.

***CROCKERY* by the Crate,**

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up-land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.
Nov 17, 1849. 94tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

From the Christian Sun.

An Illustration.—Suppose a navigable river were flowing from the mountains of North Carolina to Wilmington, or any other convenient point on the sea coast, &c.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A Reality.—With the exception of thirty odd miles, there are navigable rivers "flowing from the mountains of North Carolina to Wilmington." From Wilkesborough the Yadkin is already navigable to within thirty odd miles of the terminus on Deep River, of the contemplated improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Let us but overcome that gap of 30 odd miles with a Canal or portage Rail Road, and there will at once be a continuous line of cheap and easy transportation from the mountains of North Carolina to Wilmington, bearing upon its bosom at all seasons of the year steamboats freighted with the produce of the back country; and salt, sugar, coffee, molasses and all manner of merchandise for the consumers of the interior—affording cheap facilities of intercourse between the people of the East and the West, enabling them freely and constantly to mingle and cultivate the sociabilities of life," &c.

Do not understand me, however, Mr. Editor, as opposing the great work, so earnestly advocated by the Patriot. My object is to give you an example of the fact that in regard to Internal Improvements in North Carolina, "truth is stranger than fiction." CIVIS.

An Extraordinary Meteor.—On Friday evening last, soon after sunset, the attention of many persons in town was attracted towards the West by the blaze of a large meteor in that direction, about forty-five degrees above the horizon. Some say that it shot upward, and others that its course was either downward, or diagonal. But the most remarkable appearance was that which succeeded the flight of the body. About in the place where it was first seen, there was visible, *for the space of at least fifteen minutes*, a very bright trail of light, of irregular form, something of the zig-zag shape. It was as though a *streak* of lightning had been daguerreotyped on the sky. The length of the luminous trail was to appearance three or four rods. We do not remember to have read any account of the light of a meteor remaining so long visible. We have not understood that any report was heard, but we doubt not there was further West than this.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Marriage at the N. Y. Emigrant Office.—A man from the country, we believe a Frenchman by birth, entered the emigrant office, in the Park, this forenoon, in search of a girl to assist him in his business. He said he had land, cows, and other affairs connected with farming, and he wished some one to assist him. He selected a young woman who had just arrived, and come to the office to obtain pecuniary assistance. She hesitated to go with him, but finally he said, "I tell you what I will do with you; I will marry you." The bargain was then quickly concluded. Alderman James Kelly was sent for, but not arriving in season, Justice Bleakely came in, and fastened the connubial knot. The half hour before strangers but now apparently well-pleased man and wife left the office together for the new home, to the lady, in the country. Verily time and chance doth happen to all men, and to all women, too, as appears by the present case.—*New York Express.*

A man who had become rich by his own unaided exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one-half my property by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's alone."

Among the marriages intended in Boston, is that of Mr. Joy to Mercy O. Lord.

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS.

Passengers sufficient to fill the next two steamers, besides several large sailing vessels, were awaiting passage at San Francisco on the departure of the California.

The discouraging reports brought by the California's passengers, with the more undeniable evidence in the haggard looks and wasted frames of many unfortunates, has induced many on the Isthmus to take the back track. Several passengers return on the Crescent City and the Ohio. *Tribune.*

A writer in the Courier says:—

The tide of emigration is rapidly turning homeward, and sailing vessels for Panama are filling up more readily than did the same ships on their departure from the States. Comparatively few will return enriched, but by far the greater number must come back to their fatherland impoverished and disheartened.

I wrote very disparagingly of the mines in my last correspondence, but the homeward emigration for the next three months will fully substantiate my opinion. The sufferings in California during the approaching winter cannot be estimated.—The first heavy rains will drive thousands of miners from the mountains into the cities, in hopes to procure shelter and employment. By the middle of December the avenues to the mines will be closed, and of course the demand for labor will nearly cease during the rainy season. Imagine, then, the condition of a crowded population, dependent upon their labor, receiving daily accessions to their numbers by fresh arrivals, unsheltered, sick, idle, and with too fair a prospect of a general failure in provisions and breadstuffs, and you may draw your own conclusions.

Provisions of all kinds have risen enormously within a week, and the market is quite destitute already of flour and pork, the two great staples for the miners. The supplies for the immense number who purpose wintering in the mines is also very limited, and my own opinion is, that in three weeks after the roads close, thousands will be compelled to leave the mines and return to Sacramento city, Stockton, or San Francisco, to procure food.

Experience in the Gold Region.—An intelligent young friend, who has just returned from California, gives his experience in brief but emphatic language. After a wearisome voyage round the Cape he reached San Francisco, and left immediately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly three months. His tent was in the midst of dry sand heaps, with the thermometer at an average of 112 degrees during the day. Many of the amateur gold diggers were exhausted with the hard labor, and suffering from blistered hands; others were going about with their arms in slings from the same cause. Finding his recovery doubtful if he remained at the mines, after paying his nurse $500 and his physician $700 more, he was able to reach San Francisco and embark for home.

Just before he left that place, two young men, whose parents are opulent in New York, and whom he had often seen in fashionable costume on Broadway, accosted him. Their rough exterior had so disguised them that they were not recognised. One of them was driving an ox-team at $200 per month, and the other, at similar wages, was carrying bricks on a board strapped round his neck, as a tender to some masons. With scarcely an exception, the gold-hunters were all anxious to return. Pride prevented some; want of means many others. Some of them congratulated him that he had such a good excuse for returning. They would willingly exchange their health for his debility, if they could only reach their homes again. Disappointment and dejection were common. Scarcely one had realized even moderate expectations.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Rail Road Iron.—Ten cargoes of the T Iron purchased in England for relaying the track of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road have arrived here. The quantity received is near three thousand tons, almost one-third of the whole quantity contracted for. Workmen are busily engaged in putting down that received.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Cool as a Cucumber.—Two Worcester editors were candidates for the legislature, at the election. The *Palladium* thus chronicles the result:

The people of Worcester have elected the editor of the *Spy to go to the legislature*, and elected us *to stay at home.* That shows very plainly *which they can spare best!*

Steamboat Accident.—The new steamboat Robert Martin, Capt. Lubbock, immediately after leaving Quaqua Landing, Pee Dee river, about thirty-seven miles above Georgetown, on Thursday afternoon last, burst two of the flues of her startboard boiler, by which one of the deck hands, a white man, name unknown, was immediately killed, and a negro, belonging to Dr. Cordes, severely scalded. The boat sustained no other injury. She had a full cargo of Cotton on board, and the steamer Darlington, will leave this day for the purpose of towing the Robert Martin to this City.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Curious Error.—A queer topographical error occurred lately, which shows how great a change a type may make

A LETTER FROM MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

MASON AND DIXON'S SIDE OF SALT RIVER, October 25, 1849

My Dear Mr. Richie: To-morrow Uncle Joshua, our Delegate to Congress from this Territory, starts for Washington; and, as I haint writ to you for some time, I thought I would send a few lines by him to let you know how matters are getting along up here. We are talking pretty sharp about forming a State Government, and some are for doing it right off, and sending Senators and Representatives to this Congress. But the majority was in favor of only sending a Delegate now, and waiting to see what Congress will do with the other Territories that are sprouting up round; for, as things now look, we couldn't seem to tell whether a State on Mason and Dixon's side of the river would be allowed to come in. So we called a meeting to choose a Delegate, and to fix up the instructions for him to follow when he gets there.

After the meeting came to order, and Col. Jones was appointed cheerman, Uncle Joshua got up and said the common practice of choosing a Representative or Delegate first, and then tying his hands afterwards with instructions, he didn't think was hardly a fair shake. He thought the instructions ought to be agreed upon first; then if the Representative had a mind to tie his own hands he couldn't blame nobody for it. The meeting seem to take the idea at once, and agreed to go right to work upon the instructions first.

The Cheerman said, "It is evident from the newspapers, and the way things looked at Washington, and all over the country, that this was agoing to be a hot Congress. There was trouble a brewin about the Wilmot Proviso, and about admitting California as a State; and then that monster, Nullification, that every body thought General Jackson had killed, years and years ago, wasn't by no means dead yet. He seemed to be more alive than ever, and showed ten times as many heads now as he did in Old Hickory's time. He was a hard animal to handle then, as my worthy friend there on my right can testify, for he had a hand in it. (Here the Cheerman pointed to me, and made every body look at me.) I say, says he, if old Hickory and Major Downing had their hands full to master nullification, when he was only a young critter and hadn't but one head, the country may well tremble and ask what is to be done with him now that he has growed up so large and tuff, and shows so many heads.

At that Bill Johnson jumped up, as quick as a flash, and says he, "I'll tell you what, Mr. Cheerman, jest send old Rough and Ready arter him, and I'll resk him if he had twenty heads. If he wouldn't scatter and run as fast as Santa Anna did at Bony Vista, I'll pay the toddy."

"Well," said the cheerman, "that ain't the question before the meeting. The question is, What instructions shall we give our Delegate about the Wilmot Proviso, and the State of California, and Nullification, and such like troublesome consarns. Gentlemen will please to speak their minds on the subject."

When Col. Jones sot down the whole meeting turned and looked towards uncle Joshua; for they think he knows more about these matters than any body else in the territory; and, besides, he's a considerable speaker when you once get him started. They kept looking and nodding to him, and at last uncle Joshua got up.

"Mr. Cheerman," says uncle Joshua, says he, "if you know jest how things work in one case, you can pretty commonly tell pretty near how them same things will work in another case; for I've always observed in my life time, that when things worked jest so in one case, them same things would most always work jest so in another case. Now, when I was a boy I knew a case a good deal like this 'ere case you've been speakin about. And if I should tell you and this meeting how things worked out in that case, maybe you could judge better how things will work in this 'ere case, and then you can instruct your Delegate accordingly. The case, Mr. Cheerman, was this: Old Mr. Sam West, a very clever respectable old gentleman—every body used to call him uncle Sam; he was a very stirrin, thrivin man, and a good farmer—he owned a very large farm and picked up a good deal of property. His oldest son, Jonathan, lived on the northern half of the farm, and his other son, John, lived on the southern half; and they both of 'em had large families growing up around 'em before the old gentleman died. One day, some time before he died, he spoke to his two sons, and said: "Boys, I can't be with you much longer. I shall leave the farm and all the property to you and your children. The farm is under a good way now, and there's plenty of land for you and your children, and your grandchildren, and great grandchildren; and I charge you to always keep the families together on the farm, and live in peace, and help each other along.—There's no knowing what sort of neighbors you may get round you; therefore cling together and take care of each other." The sons promised that they would mind him, and wrote it down in a book, and showed it to the old gentleman, who said he was satisfied and could die in peace.

Well, after the old gentleman was dead and gone, the sons continued to thrive, and prosper, and grow rich. Their large families had enough to eat, drink, and wear, and a plenty of fat turkeys for Thanksgivin and Christmas dinners, and every thing they wanted. The two brothers carried on the farm, as brothers should do, in peace and harmony, and helped each other along. What one didn't raise, 'tother did, and between 'em they always had enough of every thing. There was only one thing that they ever had any jarring about, and that was *thistles*. John's half of the farm was covered all over with thistles. And from some cause or other, John had a strange fancy for thistles, and would never allow 'em to be dug up or rooted out of his half of the farm. But Jonathan hated the very idea of a thistle; he couldn't bear 'em no how. There used to be some on his part of the farm when it was new, but he kept mowing of 'em down, and diggin of 'em up, and rootin of 'em out, till there wasn't one left. Jonathan used to talk to John and try to get him to do the same. He told him it was a disgrace to a farm to have thistles on it. But John declared they was the glory of a farm, and no farm could be perfect without thistles. Jonathan said that, besides scratching and hurting every body that come near 'em, they would run the land all out, so that it wouldn't produce nothing; and if John kept all them thistles on his farm he would die a poor man at last. John said he wasn't afraid of that; his land was rich enough to produce all he wanted with the thistles on it; and he was sure they gave a higher character and dignity to his family, for they was a sign to every body that passed along the road that the family lived on a good rich farm, that supported 'em without their having to work for it. Things went along in this way for some time. John's children all grew up to be very fond of thistles, and Jonathan's all hated thistles; and if the cousins ever had any sparring or quarrelling it was most always about thistles. At last a squabble broke out between some of John's family and the family of the Silverbuckles. The Silverbuckle family lived on a very large, rich old farm, lying southwest of John's. But as the land where they jined hadn't been cleared up, and the line hadn't been fairly run out, and no marks set up, the boys on each side got into a dispute about the line. The Silverbuckles said the Sams were getting on to their land. [They called 'em all Sams because they were the descendants of old uncle Sam.] So a whole gang of the Silverbuckles went down and ordered the Sams off, and told 'em to keep on their own land. The Sams said they was on their own land, and they wouldn't stir an inch back. The quarrel grew so hot that they soon come to blows. John heard the rumpus, and seeing that his boys were in great danger of getting an awful lickin', he called to Jonathan to send over his boys to help lick the Silverbuckles.—"Well now, brother," said Jonathan, "I think your boys have been very foolish to get into this scrape, and I guess they've been more to blame than the Silverbuckles. But still, as you've got into the difficulty, we'll take hold and help you out of it." So Jonathan called his boys out, and they went over to help John's; and all the Sams went at the Silverbuckles and licked 'em like a sack. They drove 'em back and followed 'em half way over the Silverbuckle farm, thrashing of 'em from house to house, and from field to field, wherever they met them. At last the Silverbuckles give up, and owned themselves licked, and begged the Sams to quit and go home.

Well, the Sams said they was ready enough to do that, but they warnt agoing to have all this trouble for nothin; and they should demand the gold-apple field to pay 'em for their trouble. This was a very valuable field on the northwest end of the Silverbuckle farm, and took its name from an orchard on it that bore very rich gold-colored apples. The Silverbuckles sot very high by this field, and declared they couldn't part with it no how. But the Sams said they must have it, and they wouldn't stir an inch home till they had a deed of it. The Silverbuckles said they wouldn't give a deed; they acknowledged the Sams was the strongest, and could take it by force, if they'd a mind to; but they declared it would be an everlastin shame and disgrace for them to do it. Oh, the Sams said, we aint no robbers, to take a thing by force. We have no idea of taking gold apple field without your consent. We calculate to make a fair bargain of it: and we'll give you a hundred and fifty dollars for it. The Silverbuckles said no, they wouldn't give a deed. Well, then, said the Sams, you may take your choice—give the deed or take another lickin all round, for one or 'tother you must do. The Silverbuckles, with bunged eyes and bloody noses, felt as if they was half dead already, and thought they couldn't stand another lickin no how, so they give up and signed the deed voluntarily.

The Sams went home in high glee about their gold-apple field, and sot down and talked the matter over; what a fine addition it was to the old farm, and what pleasant garden spots it would make for their children and children's children to live on. And some of Jonathan's boys, who were always wide awake, started right over to the field, and went to diggin on it. And when they come home they brought bags full of rich gold-colored apples. And when some of John's boys began to stir round, and talk about going over to dig and build on the apple field, Jonathan spoke to John and said, "Now, brother, I'm entirely willing your boys should go over on to the apple field and dig as much as they are a mind to, and build, and plant, and sow, and reap; but before they go there is one thing that we must have a fair understanding about, and that is, they can't never have no thistles there, for I've made up my mind that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

At that, John flared right up, and said he never would stand that, for gold-apple field belonged to him as much as it did to Jonathan; and his boys had as good a right to dig there and build there as Jonathan's boys had; and if his boys chose to have thistles there, they had a right to have thistles there, and they should have thistles there. Jonathan declared again that he had made up his mind "that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

While they was disputing about it one of Jonathan's boys, that had been over on to the field a good deal and knew all about it, come along, and, hearing the dispute, he said, "Father, there needn't be no trouble about that, for thistles cant never grow there; it aint the right kind of land for thistles, and you couldn't never make a thistle grow there if you should try as long as you live."

"So much the better," said Jonathan, "and I'm determined the whole world shall know there aint no thistles there, and shant never be any there; and I'll write it in large letters on a board, and set it up on a post by the side of the road where every body goes along, and the writing shall be, *there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field.*"

"You will, will you?" says John.

"Yes, I will," says Jonathan.

"Well, then," says John, "I'll tell you what 'tis, brother, if it is the last words I have to speak, if you do that thing I'll split the farm right in tu, and build up a high fence between us, and I'll never have any thing more to do with you the longest day I live."

"I cant help that," said Jonathan; "my mind is made up, and the world shall know that there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple field."

And while their blood was up, Jonathan went to work and put up his sign-board, all writ out in large letters. At that, John turned as red as fire, and called his boys and went to work and run a great high fence across the farm between him and Jonathan, so high that they had to get up on a ladder to look over it. And when 'twas done, John went up on the ladder and looked over, and called out as loud as he could call, "Good by, Jonathan, I've done with you forever." "I cant help that," said Jonathan, "there shant never be no thistles allowed to grow on gold-apple-field."

After this the families lived entirely separate, and got along the best way they could, but with much less comfort than they used to have. Some things that Jonathan raised he had as much agin as he knew what to do with, and it rotted on the ground. And some other things that he didn't raise, and wanted very much, was rotting on John's ground. And jest so 'twas with John on 'tother side of the fence. Things went on in this way a few years, and they didn't know much about how each other got along. At last one day Jonathan heard John up top of the ladder, calling out most bitterly, "Brother Jonathan, Brother Jonathan, do come; the Silverbuckles are here, lickin my boys half to death, thrashin of 'em with thistles, and scratchin their eyes out. Do come and bring your boys over and help drive 'em away."

"But you've done with us forever," said Jonathan; "and besides, it's too much of a job to get over that fence. I dont see but you'll have to fight your battles out the best way you can. Remember, I always told you that you better weed out them thistles. If you had followed my advice they wouldn't now be scratchin your boys' eyes out; but, instead of that, your boys might now be over along with my boys diggin in gold-apple field."

"Gold-apple field be hanged!" said John, "I wish I never had heard of it, and then this fence wouldn't a been here to prevent your coming over to help us."

The upshot of the matter was, that John's boys all got a dreadful lickin, which they didn't get over for a long time, and the Silverbuckles carried off as much plunder as they had a mind to, and made John give 'em a deed of a strip of his land.

Some time after this, while Jonathan's boys were busy diggin on gold-apple field, the Silverbuckles, who had always been wrathy about that field, agreed with the Goldthread family, who lived south of 'em, and with the families of the Boheas and the Shushons, who lived over 'tother side of the pond, to go together and give Jonathan's boys a lickin and rob the orchards. So down they went in whole flocks and swarms, and the first thing Jonathan's boys knew they were having it rough and tumble, and were getting the worst of it. Jonathan heard the outcry, and run puffing and sweating down to the high fence, and looked through a crack, and called out to John, "Brother John, brother John, the Silverbuckles, and the Goldthreads, and the Shushons are swarming over on gold-apple field, and fell afoul of my boys, and I'm afraid they'll half kill 'em. Do jest send your boys over to help drive 'em away."

John put his finger up to the side of his nose, and says he, "Brother Jonathan, I'll tell you what 'tis, my boys are out of the scrape now, and I reckon they better keep out of it. And, besides, they've had one all-fired thrashin lately, and I reckon that's their part."

The upshot of the matter this time was, that Jonathan's boys got an awful drubbin, and had their orchards all robbed, and the Silverbuckles, and the Goldthreads, and the Boheas, and the Shushons went off with the plunder.

Not long after this Jonathan was walking one day along by the high fence, thinkin and ruminatin, and he thought he would look through the crack and speak to John. And, as he put his face to the crack, John was that minute putting his face to it to speak to Jonathan, and their noses almost hit each other.

"Hullo," said John, "is that you, brother Jonathan? How do you all do to-day? I should like to shake hands with you, but I can't get my hand through this crack, so you must take the will for the deed."

"Well, it seems to be a pity," said Jonathan, "that this fence should stop our shakin hands. Don't you think, brother John, it would be as well if it was out of the way, and we should agree to live together again and help each other along as we used to."

"That's jest what I've been thinkin of," said John.

"I guess we should both fare the better for it," said Jonathan.

"I reckon we should," said John.

Well, the upshot of the matter this time was, that the next day the boys on both sides were at work tearing down the high fence.

"And now, Mr. Cheerman," said Uncle Joshua, lowering his voice, "seeing how things did work in one case, and judging from that how they would be pretty likely to work in another case, I move that our Delegate to Congress shall be instructed

Firstly, to vote against Jonathan's putting up the signboard. But, if it is put up,

Secondly, to vote against John's putting up the high fence. But, if the fence is put up,

Thirdly, to vote for pulling it down again as quick as possible, without waiting for both sides to get a lickin first."

Here Bill Johnson jumped up, and slapped his hand down on the bench so hard that it made the house ring again, and says he, "I second that motion, Mr. Cheerman; and I move that Uncle Joshua Downing shall be our Delegate to Congress."

No sooner said than done; the instructions and the Delegate was all carried to once by a unanimous vote.

So I remain, your old friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The Sandwich Islands.—The rapidity with which the population of these islands is decreasing is really astonishing. Four-fifths have disappeared since the first visit of Capt. Cook, a period of seventy years. About one-sixth of the remnant have died within the last six years. One of the oldest foreign residents there, a physician, has lately avowed his belief that in five years scarcely a native will be found on the islands. Probably the time stated by him may be too short; but the result will certainly be realized soon, perhaps within ten or fifteen years. The immediate cause of this rapid decrease may be explained in various ways. But the grand reason, equally applicable to all Polynesians, seems to satisfy all inquirers: It is the destiny of the race.—*Boston Courier.*

The following just and sensible article is from a paper from which we often find occasion to quote with approbation—the *Richmond Times:*—

THE GREAT SECTIONAL ISSUE.

The Whig party of the South holds a position from which it may speak to the people of the North, in relation to the sectional questions which now disturb the whole country, with the expectation of having credit for calmness and candour. The Whigs of the South, as a body, have never attempted to introduce sectional issues into the political creed of the great Whig party of the Union. They have properly appreciated the necessity of avoiding such issues in any political organization pretending to be national. They have never insincerely represented that their Northern brethren had any peculiar toleration for the institution of slavery, but have been content to maintain that such Northern politicians as made these professions were mere bidders for Southern favor, who invariably took pains, in the very act of flattering the South, to assure the North that what they proposed to give up was in fact nothing, and that their mode of opposing slavery would prove to be as effectual as any other. Southern Whigs have assumed this high national ground in the face of every species of contumely and reproach at home. Their opponents have constantly practised the deceptive policy of appearing to require the most absolute concessions from all Northern candidates to whom they give their support. Pledges the most solemn have been held up in the face of Southern Whigs for their adoption, and the ears of the people have been unceasingly plied with alarums, sounding the treachery and even the *Abolitionism* of the Whig party of the South. It is not to be doubted that the manly perseverance of our party in a course of honesty and fair dealing, against this insidious system of party warfare, has been attended with some loss of political strength. It is unfortunately too easy to instil unreasonable and false opinions into the public mind, in regard to a subject upon which it is naturally and justifiably jealous and sensitive. To this cause, in our opinion, may chiefly be attributed many of our miscarriages in the elections of the present year. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Democratic party had attracted to itself the whole faction of Free Soilers and Abolitionists in the North; notwithstanding the unavoidable conclusion that the anti-slavery sentiment was to be the principal element of opposition to Gen. Taylor's administration; notwithstanding the circumstances that the election of Democrats to Congress from Southern Whig districts could only have the effect of giving the balance of power to the Free Soilers, (as the result of the balloting in the House of Representatives has now proved,) the hue and cry, raised by the Southern Democratic party on the slavery question, exerted a small, yet in many instances, a decisive influence upon the elections.

It, then, the Whigs of the South have deliberately hazarded, and, in some degree, encountered obloquy at home, for striving to preserve the national character of the party, they cannot now be suspected of undue disposition to adopt extreme courses, when they speak out plainly to all parties in the North on the questions that distract the Union. They have always eschewed the practice of sectional bullying, and they eschew it still. But let it not be supposed that they fall behind their capital-making Democratic brethren, of their own section, in firmly-rooted attachment to Southern interests, or fixed determination to maintain Southern rights, whatever may be the consequences. We believe the "Quattlebummery" of South Carolina, more than any other cause, has induced the North to suspect that aggressions upon the equal rights of the Southern States may be perpetrated with impunity. It is unquestionably a grievous mistake. South Carolina may be in the habit of unnecessarily running to extremes; but they are the extremes of a public sentiment, which, when there is just occasion for its manifestation, will show itself to be unanimous. And on behalf of the calmest and least excitable of the Southern people, we feel that we can say to the North, that it need not count upon Southern divisions, whenever it seriously attempts to violate Southern rights.

Deeply impressed as we are with the grave aspect of the political relations of the Northern and Southern States, we are highly gratified to perceive that a sense of the reality of the public danger is beginning to manifest itself in some quarters of the North; proof of which our readers may see in the following extracts from the New York Courier and Enquirer, which we copy from the Express:

The "Courier" discusses the exciting topic of a dissolution of the Union, by the threatened secession of a portion of the South. It says—

"There is danger that such an effort will be made, and it would be unwise and mischievous for any portion of our people to shut their eyes to its existence or to underrate its magnitude and importance. It is certainly great enough, and imminent enough, to lead every Northern man to take no position upon the disturbing question, which is not strictly, clearly, and fully right.

"We have great confidence that the action of Congress upon this whole subject will be wise, just and judicious, and that it will receive the acquiescence of the whole country. One thing seems to us certain:—Whatever the recognised Government of the Union may ordain, *must* be obeyed by the *Union*. Any resistance from any quarter, by force, would be pure rebellion, and could not be deemed or treated otherwise. It might be expedient to allow the South to secede, if it desired so to do, rather than plunge into the dismal horrors of civil war; but in justice and in right obedience might be enforced. From the extremity of having to choose between the evils, we trust the wisdom, the moderation and the patriotism of the country and its rulers may long preserve us. We would have no man influenced by threats of disunion:—they should have no terror for any one who is conscious that he is right,—and least of all, should they have terror for the free, the enterprising, the rich, the powerful North. But danger may be averted without incurring the imputation of fear, if it be done wisely, in time, and without sacrifice of essential right. Such, we are confident, will be the issue now, as it has been hitherto."

Hon. Henry Clay, in company with Gen. Waddy Thompson, visited Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton on Saturday. Mr. Clay never looked better; the meeting between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay was friendly and polite and lasted about fifteen minutes.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.—The authorities of the town of Portsmouth have adopted resolutions protesting against the scheme of extending the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad into the city of Norfolk by bridges across the two branches of Elizabeth river.

AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT.

We learn from the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle that a very large public meeting was held in that town on the 1st inst., for the purpose of making an effort to induce the Stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Rail-road, so to locate the road as to take Milton in its route. John Wilson, Esq., presided. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, That the interest of the Stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company would be essentially promoted by locating their Road so as to pass up the Valley of the Dan River to Milton; that in so doing they would receive a largely increased amount of freight which would otherwise seek a conveyance on the River.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, That if the said road should be constructed so as to run by Milton, *we have reason to believe that a charter can be obtained for a Railroad from this place to a point on the proposed North Carolina Central Railroad, at or near Greensborough, a distance of about fifty three miles from Milton;* passing over one of the best natural routes in the Union, and through a country rich in agricultural products and abounding with excellent water power for manufacturing purposes.

Resolved, also, as the opinion of the meeting, That by the proposed connection the interests of both roads would be promoted.

It was estimated in the meeting, that the freight to and from by the river, now amounts to $30,000 a year, and that this would be doubled by the railroad. "In regard to the probability of procuring a charter to build a Railroad to run from Milton to the Central Railroad, there was, (the Chronicle says,) but one opinion in the meeting—and we believe there is but one opinion in the county—and that opinion is, IT CAN BE DONE! It is only forty miles from Milton to the nearest point marked out for the Central Road, and in the event this Road takes the town of Hillsborough in its course, as it probably will, the distance from Milton to the Central Road will be reduced to 34 miles."

On Tuesday, an adjourned meeting was held at Milton, at which a committee reported that 77 shares of stock had been subscribed, on condition that the Road should pass by Milton. The following gentlemen were deputed to attend the meeting of stockholders here on the 13th inst., viz: Messrs. John Wilson, John Kerr, N. J. Palmer, George Williamson, C. H. Richmond, J. B. Barrett, Hon. Calvin Graves, and Dr. M. M. Rose.

Richmond Times.

Another Dead Lock.—The Ohio Legislature has not been able to organize. Like Congress, it is a dead lock, but from a different cause, a contest for a seat in the Senate. There is both a Whig and a Democratic claimant for the Hamilton county seat, and both have been allowed to take their seats, but the speaker *pro tem.* recognizes the Democratic claimant as the member. The Whigs propose that neither claimant shall be allowed to vote until the question as to who is entitled to the seat is decided, and this being refused, they decline going into an election for speaker, consequently the Governor's message cannot be received. The difficulty arises out of the dispute as to the constitutionality of the apportionment law, which makes two districts out of Hamilton county. The Whig claims his seat as the representative of the first district under this law, whilst the Democrat claims his election as the representative of the whole county.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The *Union* throws the blame of the failure of the House of Representatives to organize for business upon the Whigs. It deduces the responsibility of the Administration from the fact that it is in a minority in that body. The process of reasoning which makes the minority responsible for what an adverse majority may do or fail to do, is peculiar to the "sole organ," whose lucid logic is well adapted to its loose facts.

The *Union* insists that "the majority of every deliberative body has a right to prescribe its organization and elect its officers." Well, who prevents them from doing so? We have not learned that either the President or any member of his Cabinet has endeavored to coerce the Opposition in any way whatever. The members of Congress are just as free from Executive dictation as if they were at home by their own firesides. Are the Democrats, as a party, in the majority? We believe neither Whig nor Democrat has the House, and so expressed ourselves upon the first presentation of what we regarded as a potent fact. The *Union*, however, is for taking the responsibility of a thorough Democratic organization.

Republic.

Tennessee.—The General Assembly of Tennessee has protested against the pretension that Congress has power to prevent the introduction and existence of domestic slavery in the territories, and other power of a kindred nature, and has passed resolutions, the first of which affirms "a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union," but a "desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression," which possesses generally the same features as the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, and others requesting the Governor to convene the General Assembly, if necessary, to consider of the mode and measure of redress, and finally, recommending that the people of each Congressional District appoint two delegates, and two alternates to represent them in the proposed Nashville Convention.

Charleston Mercury.

SAD NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

We learn that intelligence has been received at the War Department of the death of two young officers lately attached to the Fourth Military Department of the Army. On the 26th of September last, Brevet Captain W. H. Warner, of the Topographical Engineers, was murdered by the Indians, on the Upper Sacramento, in California; and on the 16th October Brevet Captain Herman Thorn, of the second infantry, while in command of the escort with the Collector for the district of Monterey, was drowned whilst crossing the Colorado river, near the mouth of the Gila. The Indians who made the attack upon Capt. Warner consisted of a party of twenty-five; and they shot him down whilst he was leading a command, eight arrows having entered his body, and one passing entirely through it. The loss of these meritorious officers will be severely felt, not only in their own corps, but in the whole service, and particularly that portion of it now serving on the Pacific.

National Intelligencer.

Gen. Houston.—The Alexandria (Texas) Republican, thus caricatures the conversation and opinions of Gen. Houston, the senator of Texas:

This distinguished individual passed down the river, on his way to Washington, on Monday last. As the sayings and doings of great men are always interesting at least, if not important and instructive, we give those of Gen. Sam to his fellow-citizens for their edification.

General Sam always has a hobby, and on his trip down Gen. Sam's hobby was himself—not an uncommon hobby with Gen. Sam. He spoke of his military achievements with great self satisfaction, and freely expressed the opinion that they never had been nor would be equalled. He regretted exceedingly, for the sake of the nation, that his services had not been secured to the country during the last war with Mexico, as in that case, Gen. Sam assured his fellow passengers, the war would not have lasted more than a month or two. (Quere, would he have retreated out of it?) He added, however, that he did have the offer of a commission of Major General, but refused it because he would have to serve under Generals Taylor and Scott, which he said he could not descend to do. He gave these two Generals particular goss. Gen. Taylor, he said, was a perfect ignoramus, and did not know anything, and, as for Gen. Scott, he considered that he knew no more about military tactics than his old boots! He gave his hearers to understand that he and Benton were going to annihilate Calhoun and Clay at the ensuing session of Congress.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 8th inst. gives the following account of a speech of "Sam's" at that place, on his way to Washington:—

"We went last night to hear Mr. Houston's speech, like nearly every one else, we suppose, from curiosity; and we must confess, that as low an estimate as we had placed upon the capacity and ability of the Texan Hero, as he is sometimes called—more notorious by far than distinguished—he fell very far below it. As we heard a gentleman remark, he "looked like a condemned criminal, vainly endeavoring to explain why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him," and like criminals generally in such cases, did not convince the auditory that the judgment, which had been rendered against him by the country, should be reversed or altered. His excuse for his recreancy to the South, and voting with Thomas Benton, was vague and unsatisfactory to every one but himself. His main defence was, that others had done as bad as he himself, and received encomiums, instead of censure and abuse. He neglected to state, however, that these others had some redeeming qualities, and he had none. We understood him to deny the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, but for this sentiment, we doubt not, Mr. Wigfall is entitled to more credit than Mr. Houston. He nevertheless seemed disposed to treat the proviso as an "abstraction;" and that we should never experience any inconvenience or trouble from its practical operation; sentiments but ilfy suited to the threatening aspect that this question has been made to assume by Abolitionism and Freesoilism.

He wove in a good deal of fustian about himself and the annexation of Texas, concerning which none felt peculiarly interested; and closed his desultory, unconnected speech with a batch of flummery about the Union, its inviolability, &c., better suited, at this time, to a Boston auditory, than to an insulted and outraged assembly of freemen, whose rights and honor had been assailed by men professing to be brethren, under this very Union. We, too, love the Union; but we love the South, and her rights and honor; the old reprobate, Sam Houston, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Drowned.—A boat hand named Theophilus Williams, a resident of Fayetteville, jumped overboard from the steamer Wm. B. Meares, and drowned himself, on the 7th inst., about 9 miles from the Fayetteville landing.—*North Carolinian.*

A Curiosity in Commercial Transactions.—A letter from Liverpool dated Nov. 10th, received in New York by the last steamer, mentions the extraordinary fact of the sale of a lot of cotton thirty-two years old, which has been lying all this time, in a ware-house in that city. The letter says:

"400 bales of Cotton are now on sale, the remainder of a lot of 500 bales purchased in 1817. 100 bales were sold yesterday at 6⅝d. They originally cost 17d. per pound, and it is estimated that the loss from beginning to end, is about £40,000—or say equal here to about $200,000."

This fact shows the extraordinary progress of the cotton trade during the past thirty or forty years; the price of the staple in 1817 having been 17d. per pound, while now a tremendous excitement is created if the price reaches 6⅝d. or 6¾d. per pound.

Breach of Promise—Sunday Contracts.—A suit for damages for the breach of a marriage contract was lately tried in Philadelphia, where the defence set up was that the contract was made on Sunday, and therefore void. On this point the Judge's charge to the jury is thus reported:

"That the law in regard to Sunday contracts did not extend to contracts of marriage, which by many religious sects were considered as solemn sacraments, to be only sanctioned by impressive ceremonies.

"The contracts made on Sunday which are void are those relating to worldly business. To hold that marriages solemnized on that day were void, would be to disturb thousands of marriages which have been contracted, and to render illegitimate a very large number of citizens. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $300."

A few days ago a gentleman (?) came into our sanctum, took off his hat, picked up a bit of manuscript, and commenced reading very closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded, and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him off in his own coin, until we asked him what it was his correspondent was writing to him about a woman?—"Why, look here, squire," says he, "you surely are not reading my private letters?" "Certainly, sir," said we, "you are reading our private manuscripts." He was plagued, begged us not to mention his name, promised to do so no more, and we quit even.—*Prentice.*

ROAD MAKING.—In noticing the *Third Edition* of Gillespie's valuable "Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road-making, comprising the location, construction, and improvement of Roads (common Macadam, Paved and Plank, &c.) and Railroads," (just issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York,) the Literary World says,—

Americans have more roadmaking of various sorts to do than any other nation of the world, and they have also a corresponding degree of ignorance of the subject. Common sense even seems to be utterly discarded in this occupation, for the work is in many places performed by those whose only qualification is the faculty of loading a cart and then dumping it. Information in this important art has come very slowly. It has taken from the settlement of the country until within a few years to learn the principle—that the distance over a hill is no shorter than around it, though the difference between the two is very apparent to the poor beast that draws the thoughtless traveller.

Roadmaking, in the country, consists in digging two trenches at a certain distance apart and throwing the excavated soil between them, which is repaired by enlarging the trenches and using as before, be the soil clay, sand, or gravel.

The work before us is a most valuable one, and we would wish, for the benefit of man and beast, that a copy was in the hands of every select-man, roadmaker, and street commissioner, throughout the country. We should be sure, if the roads were not benefited, it would be from their not improving the opportunities offered them.

We learn that roads made of charcoal cost, in Michigan, $660 a mile; plank roads from $1000 to $2400, in the neighborhood of New York. The fastest speed yet attained by any locomotive is 75 miles per hour. This contrasts well with the following quotation from Wood, on Railroads, published in 1825:—"Nothing can do more harm to the adoption of railroads than the promulgation of such *nonsense* as that we shall see locomotive engines travelling at the rate of 12, 16, 18 and 20 miles per hour."

METEOR.

On Friday evening last, at sunset, while promenading meditatively in our yard, ourself and a friend observed a most brilliant meteor shooting off to the eastward. When first observed it was transcendently luminous, scintillating brilliantly, and the nucleus apparently the size of one's hat. After passing off in this manner for some distance, it suddenly became motionless, and remained distinctly visible for fifteen minutes. When the nucleus ceased to move, the tail passed over it, and shot off in an opposite direction. We stood in breathless anxiety for some minutes, expecting momentarily a splendid explosion of the luminous wanderer. From splendidly luminous the nucleus became phosphorescent, and at the expiration of fifteen minutes invisible, being suspended all the while in ccelo and apparently motionless. Notwithstanding the perfect glare of day, so long as it continued phosphorescent the outlines of the body were exceedingly distinct. If by day or night a similar exhibition of nature has heretofore been observed, we have no knowledge or account of it. Meteors are usually only visible while in motion, and therefore but for a moment, as their flight is exceedingly rapid. We only mention this as a matter that may afford some curious speculation.

Ashborough Herald.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 11—Steamer W B Meares, (boat Ben Berry in tow) with goods for Hall & Hall, J D Williams, D & W McLaurin, H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, G McNeill, C Lutterloh, R M Orrell, C P Mallett, Mrs A D Toomer, T Waddill.

Dec 13—Steamer Rowan, (boat Cronly in tow) with goods for E Fuller, H & E J Lilly, H L Myrover & Co, W Dranghow, Taylor & Underwood, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Winslow, S T Hawley & Son, C P Haigh & Son, E L Winslow, J M Mullinax, Worth & Sanders, Lee & McDowell, G Lauder, J D Williams, J H & J Martine, E L & J A Pembleton, Mrs C A Brown, A A McKethan, H Branson & Son.

Dec. 15.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for G W McDonald, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, S T Hawley & Son, Ray & Pearce, C Lutterloh, S J Hinsdale, J Brodeshank, E W Wilkings, E Fuller, Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, Capt J A J Bradford, Cross Creek Co, P Montague, T S Lutterloh, J H Hall, Hall, Sackett & Co, and A McLauchlin, of this place; and for W Murphy & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J Winecoff & Co, H M Dawson, B Julian, C D Hall, D Murphy, J & F Garrett, J C Smith, A Newsom, and F Fres, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6—Brigs Gen. Taylor from New York, Cardiff from Mariel, Cuba. 7—Schr Patmos from Fall River. 9—Schrs Ambassador from Bedford, Capt John from New York, Mousson from Jamaica. 13—Brig Porto Rico from Boston; Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, E S. Powell from New York.

NOTICE.

WILL be hired, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st January next, at 12 o'clock, the Negroes belonging to the Minor heirs of John Mullins, dec'd, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. All of them are valuable Servants.

Those having them hired will please return them by that day.

WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Guardian.
Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1849. 98-2w

☞ ASHLAND ACADEMY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of January 1850, under the direction of Mr. James C. Davis.

The Academy is situated in Robeson county, about two miles from Randalsville.

Young gentlemen wishing it, will be prepared for the Sophomore Class, half advanced, in any College in the United States, and those who do not wish to go to College, can receive an education sufficient for the common business of life.

Board can be had for 5 Dollars per month.

Tuition 5, 8, and 10 Dollars per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.

ANGUS McBRYDE,
DUNCAN CURRIE,
Committee.

Dec. 13, 1849. 98-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell, on the first day of January 1850, at Floral College, a Negro BOY, about 22 years of age. A credit of six months will be given for one-half of the purchase money, and twelve and eighteen months for the balance, with interest after six months—purchaser giving bond with approved security.

NEILL McNAIR, Guardian.
Dec. 10, 1849. 97-2w

☞ The Trustees of Antioch Academy have again secured the services of Mr. James Inglis as Teacher for another year. His high character as a literary gentleman and efficient instructer, is now so well established and so extensively known, as to need no commendation from us. Terms as formerly. The next Session will commence on Monday, 31st December.

1t] MALCOM McBRYDE, Sec'y.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1849.

Exciting Scenes!

We have neither time nor room for comment on the scenes by which the House of Representatives was disgraced during last week. Out of many columns of speeches, reported by the Globe, we have compiled as full an account as the hour at which they came to hand—yesterday morning—would admit. Many other things are crowded out by it—among others, a communication in reply to the N. C. Argus and its correspondent, editorial articles, &c.

This waiting for the President's Message deranges all an Editor's plans for filling his paper. He keeps open his columns till the last moment, in the hope of getting that important document for insertion. But still it comes not. Its failure this week has enabled us to treat the readers of the Observer to a capital letter from Major Jack Downing, which conveys an admirable National Moral. It is copied from the National Intelligencer.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We learned by Telegraph on Friday last, that at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on the preceding day, the Rev. Dr. WHEAT, of Nashville, Tennessee, was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Green; and that the Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, now President of Greensborough Female College, was elected to a new Professorship—that of English Literature—created at that meeting of the Board

☞ The Board of Health report five cases of Small Pox since the 10th inst—four being of the Nurses at the Hospital, and the fifth in a family in which there had been a previous case.

FOREIGN.—The Europa's news, (from Liverpool Nov. 24th,) is of little importance, except as to the Cotton market. In the last Observer we stated, as the telegraphic news, that there had been a decline of a farthing, and the sales of the week only 21,000 bales. The full accounts show that the quotations of Fair Uplands are the same as before, but the dullness was regarded as equivalent to a decline. Holders are firm, but conflicting accounts as to the extent of the crop unsettled the market.

Ledru Rollin, and thirty-three others, concerned in the insurrection of July have been sentenced to transportation for life. Twenty seats in the Legislative Assembly had been vacated by these sentences. The difficulties between Russia and Turkey, and between France and Morocco, are considered settled. The Hungarian and Polish refugees have been removed from Widdin to Schumla. The Pope expects to return to Rome on the 23d December. The English and French fleets are still in the Dardanelles.

☞ As our next publication day would fall upon Christmas, the Observer will be issued on Monday instead of Tuesday. Advertisements &c. intended for insertion should be handed in on or before Saturday.

Congress.—Nothing worth recording, occurred in the Senate, up to Friday last.

On Saturday, however, on motion of Mr. Berrien, supported by Mr. Clay, the Senate agreed to send a committee to the President notifying him of its readiness to transact Executive business. The Committee was sent and the President replied that he would send a Message on Monday, (yesterday.)

On Saturday the 8th, the House voted six times for Speaker. Mr. Winthrop received 102 votes every time, except once when one of his friends was out of the way when his name was called. Cobb 31, 16, 9, 7, 6, 5. Potter of Ohio, 29, 40, 48, 61, 70, 76. Richardson of Illinois, 23, 16, 12, 6, 5, 4. Wilmot of Penn. 7, 7, 8, 7, 7, 7. Strong of Penn. 5, 5, dropped. Gentry of Tenn. 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. Boyd of Ken. 3, 14, 22, 22, 17, 14 And a few scattering upon Harris of Ala., McDowell of Va., Bayley of Va., Disney of Ohio, McClernand of Ill., Meade of Va., Miller of Ohio, Thomas of Tenn., Thompson of Penn., Inge of Ala., Booth of Conn., Green of Mo., Brown of Ind., Wallace of S. C., La Sere of Lou., Stanton of Tenn., Hackett of Geo., Thompson of Miss., Woodward of S. C., Brown of Miss.

[The Whig members from North Carolina voted, as before, for Mr. Winthrop. Of the 3 Locofocos from this State, Mr. Ashe voted for Cobb twice, for Boyd three times, and finally for Potter. Mr. Daniel for Cobb twice, for Richardson once, for Boyd twice, and lastly for Potter. Mr. Venable for Harris once, Miller four times, Boyd once.]

On Monday, the House again voted four times, (making 32 in all.) Mr. Winthrop twice received 102, and twice 101, (Mr. Campbell going off in favor of Mr. Mann.) Potter 76, 77, 78, and down to 1 on the last vote, when he declined, and the Locofocos, to the number of 53, (including the 3 North Carolinians,) voted for Wm. A. Brown of Indiana. On each trial there were many scattering votes, as before.

In the course of the day several propositions were made with a view to settle the difficulty, some of which produced debate, and all were rejected.

The first was by Mr. Levin, of Penn., proposing to put into a box, the name of a member from each of the parties, whig, loco, free soil, native American, and Taylor Democrat, and to draw out one, who should be Speaker. This modest proposition was laid on the table. Mr. Levin, we believe, is the only native American party man in the House, and consequently he would have had one chance in five to be Speaker.

Mr. Morse of Lou., proposed to put the names of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Winthrop in a box, and to draw out one for speaker. Laid on the table.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio proposed that the vote be taken by ballot, as had formerly been the mode till about ten or twelve years ago, when it was changed to effect a party purpose. From the manner in which Messrs. Venable and Jacob Thompson, (Locos,) assailed this proposition, we infer that if it had prevailed, it was feared that some of the Locos would bolt and vote for Winthrop. In the course of a few remarks Mr. Venable said he had assured his constituents that he would not vote for a free soiler or an abolitionist, and he would under no circumstances vote for such a one.

Mr. Schenck's proposition was laid on the table.

Mr. Bowie proposed to elect a committee by ballot, to recommend persons to the House for Speaker and Clerk. The queston on this ridiculous resolution was not even put.

Mr. Sweetzer (another Loco) offered a resolution that the House adjourn till the 1st day of January 1850, and made a speech in its favor. But Mr. Sweetzer had overlooked the fact that the House alone, without the concurrence of the Senate, had no authority to adjourn for so long a period. So no question was put on his resolution.

On Tuesday, the House voted seven times (39 in all,) with the following result:—

Brown, D.,	80	84	88	97	107	109	109
Winthrop, W.,	101	101	101	101	101	100	101
Wilmot, F. S.,	5	5	5	5	6	6	7
Boyd, D.,	15	12	12	7	1	1	1
Durkee, F. S.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gentry, W.,	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Morehead, W.,	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
Scattering,	17	16	11	8	3	3	2

There were 224 votes cast on each of the first five ballots, but on the sixth there were 225; and on the seventh 226—necessary to a choice on the seventh ballot 114. Mr. Winthrop voted (for Mr. Vinton) for the first time on the last trial. The North Carolina Locofocos voted throughout for Brown. After the second vote, Messrs. Cabell, Morton, Owens, Stephens, and Toombs, who had regularly voted for Gentry, voted five times for Mr. Morehead of Kentucky.

At the close of the last vote, a motion was made to adjourn, but

Mr. Winthrop asked the unanimous consent of the House to say a few words before the motion was put.

Leave having been granted, Mr. Winthrop proceeded as follows:

It is well known Mr. Clerk, to many of my political friends on this floor, that I should long ago have withdrawn my name from this protracted contest if they would have permitted me to do so. I have thus far, however, been constantly advised that I was not at liberty to interfere in any way with their action, and that I could not do so without impairing the best chances of their final success.

I know not how far this opinion may still be entertained; but an occasion seems now to have arisen when it is due to myself as well as to others that I should say publicly what I have so often said privately on this subject. I desire to assure every member of the House that nothing would give me greater pain than to have my name stand for an instant, in the way of a satisfactory organization of this body.

"The highest interests of the country demand that an organization of some sort should be effected, and the personal pretensions of no man should be allowed to prevent such a result.

I am most deeply sensible of the honor which has been done me by my friends during the past week. In the record of their devoted and unwavering support, I shall always find a subject for the proudest, as well as the most grateful, recollection.

And I have only to assure them, in conclusion, that if it shall now be found consistent with their views and feelings to change their candidate, I shall most cheerfully acquiesce and co-operate in any nomination which they may make with better prospects of success.

The House then refused to adjourn, 114 to 110; but soon after another motion was made and carried, and the House adjourned in considerable confusion and excitement.

A FOUL PLOT DISCLOSED!

In the House on Wednesday last, Mr. Wilmot rose and withdrew his name from the list of Candidates for Speaker. He gave as a reason, his desire not to stand in the way of an organization of the House.

A vote was then taken which resulted, for Brown of Indiana, 112, Duer of N. Y. Whig 26, Stanly of N. C. 18, Winthrop 17, McGaughey of Ind. Whig, 13, Morehead of Ken. Whig, 17, and 23 scattering. *Wilmot, Giddings, King, Durkee, and Allen, abolitionists, voted for Brown.* [Mr. Holmes of S. C., who had heard of Brown's letter to Wilmot, by great persuasion had induced Bocock and Seddon of Va. and Wallace of S. C. to vote for Boyd. He himself voted for Bowden. If any two of these had voted for Brown he would have been elected.

Mr. Stanly moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party be requested to appoint three members to confer with three members of the Whig party relative to the choice of proper officers of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stanly, remarking that they were all tired of this long struggle, said that this resolution had been suggested to him by a democrat.

As to any talk of disorganization, said Mr. S., the thing was merely ridiculous. He spoke with all due respect to the other side of the House. There was no danger of that. This Government was not coming to an end yet, no matter what gentlemen might say about Free-Soilism, Wilmot Proviso ism, and all such tomfoolery. There was no danger of that. The union could not be dissolved while HENRY CLAY and THOMAS H. BENTON were in the Senate, or while Old Rough and Ready was at the other end of the avenue. But he wanted to put a stop to the present state of things, and have somebody to preside over the House of Representatives who was competent (to say nothing of what he thought of the gentleman who had just received a sufficient number within two votes to elect him) to preside over the House of Representatives, who was acceptable to the Democratic party. Their present candidate was not acceptable, as the last result showed. There was something wrong; something "rotten in Denmark." He looked upon his own side of the House without blushing; he blushed when he looked at the other side.

He desired to say nothing at all rash, or approaching rashness. He had had the honor to be a member of the last Legislature of North Carolina, of which one of his honorable colleagues on the other side of the House was also a member. They had had the fortune, as it turned out, to tie in both branches, and for more than a week were in a disorganized state. They passed resolutions of the character he had sent to the Chair; they met and consulted together; and the result was that the Democratic party selected the Speaker of the Senate, and the Whig party selected the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other officers were divided among them, as they ought to be, without any quarrelling or particular fuss; and the result was that the Legislature was more free from a party character than it had ever been since 1829; and that more measures were adopted for the general good—for the benefit of the people of the whole State—and more internal improvements set afloat than had been by any Legislature for twenty years. It was improper, however, further to detain the House by reference to the legislation of North Carolina. He wanted, if the Democratic members of this House choose a Speaker, that they should take a gentleman entirely satisfactory to them. If they thought the Whig party were not entitled to the Speaker, let them choose one accustomed to preside over deliberative bodies; who was familiar with the rules, and acceptable to the great body of the party, without electioneering, without any of that little trickery, which was resorted to in times of high excitement, when they were hard run, and were pressing on, as they supposed, to victory. He had too much regard for them to see them place themselves in that position.

Any gentleman (continued Mr. S.) was very much mistaken who supposed he would be upon a bed of roses up there, (pointing to the chair.)—For him, a little over a dozen votes had been cast, for which he was profoundly grateful; but he begged gentlemen to forbear further to vote for him. He was not fit to preside over this body. Like the late venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, who was no longer among us—he wished he were now here—he (Mr. S.) was a great lover of peace in the abstract, but sometimes shared in disorder in practice. He did not aspire to the chair. He wanted an older, an abler hand placed there; and he would venture to say he would see great trouble to keep order before four months of the session had passed.

Mr. Bayly of Va. replied to Mr. Stanly, and, after attacking Gen. Taylor, he said,

The gentleman has said that he can look to his side of the House without shame; but when he looked to this he blushed; that there was something "rotten in Denmark." The gentleman has thus, in his place, by this insinuation, given form and importance to an imputation which this morning has been in whispers circulated through this hall. He insinuates that something improper has taken place between the Democratic party and the Free-Soilers, as they are called. Sir, it is such an insinuation as the gentleman ought not to make lightly, or to which he ought in silence to submit. I flatter myself (said Mr. B.) that the gentlemen on this side of the House would be as little likely as any others to enter into an arrangement with the party referred to. I am rejoiced, however, that the gentleman has made the remarks he did. It enables us to brand the rumor in the outset as it deserves. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it has no foundation in truth.

Mr. Ashmun. Will the gentleman from Virginia allow me to put a question to him?

Mr. Bayly. Certainly.

Mr. Ashmun. Has not a correspondence taken place between the member from Indiana (Mr. Brown) and some member of the Free-Soil party, in which he has pledged himself to constitute the committees in a manner satisfactory to them?

Mr. Bayly. I know of no such correspondence. Is the gentleman authorized to say that there has been such an one? If so, what is his authority?

Mr. Ashmun. Common rumor.

Mr. Bayly. And does not the gentleman know that common rumor is a common liar? Turning to Mr. Brown, he said, "Has any such correspondence taken place?"

Mr. Brown shook his head.

Mr. Bayly continued. I am authorized to say that no such correspondence has taken place. Does the gentleman infer that there has been an understanding between this side of the House and the Free-Soilers from the fact that some of them have voted with us? If so, what can be more unfair?

Mr. Bayly went on to account for the vote of the free-soilers being cast for Brown, as a mere patriotic effort to organize.

Mr. Root of Ohio followed, declaring that Wilmot Provisoism was "a deep seated, immoveable sentiment, fixed in the hearts of the Northern people," and that opposition to it would be the political grave of any man there.

Mr. Bayly. I think it due to myself and the House to say, that, since I was last up, I have had a conversation with the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Brown.) I was mistaken in saying that no correspondence had taken place between him and the Free-Soilers. A correspondence has taken place; but in it he assures me that he had refused to pledge himself, and had said no more than that, in forming the committees, he would place the members of that party in such positions as their standing in the House and the country would seem to him to make proper. But the correspondence will be produced, and it will speak for itself.

Mr. Burt and Mr. Brown both rose. Mr. Burt was recognised, but yielded the floor to Mr. Brown, whom he said he would be glad to hear, as they both probably wished to speak on the same subject.

Mr. Brown commenced by talking of Gen. Taylor. Then that he himself had never dreamed of being Speaker. His health was feeble, and there were older and abler men, &c. &c. He had been "perfectly astonished" when it was suggested to him, that he "occupying middle ground, and coming from a free State," &c. &c. "Whilst he did not entertain a doubt that the great body of the people of the North,—both Whigs and Democrats—were opposed to the extension of slavery, yet he deemed the introduction of that proposition as unnecessary and unfortunate."

It had been found impossible to organize without the votes of "their friends," the free soilers, who held the balance of power.

In this state of the case, he first received a letter from the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Hubbard.) That gentleman propounded certain questions. He (Mr. B.) did not answer that letter, but took to him the record which showed his votes, and a speech he had delivered, giving his views in relation to the slavery question, on the annexation of Texas. He was not then, and did not desire to be considered, in the attitude of a candidate for the office of Speaker. After he had received 53 votes for that office, he had been given to understand that these gentlemen—with one of whom, Mr. Wilmot, he had been long acquainted, and Mr. King, with whom he had served in a former Congress, and who, he believed, had generally voted with him, for they were on the Democratic side of the House—desired a conference with him.

The conference took place; and, in the course of it, he found the objection which they had against voting for him as Speaker—the great objection which had impressed itself on their minds was, that he was selected as the favorite of the South—that Mr. Venable, had said that he was pledged not to vote for any Wilmot proviso man for Speaker, and that he would turn round and vote for him. Now, these gentlemen had asked him (Mr. B.) no question as to what his course would be, but they expressed the fear which they entertained that, should he be elected, he would organize the Committees on the District of Columbia, on the Judiciary, and on the Territories in such a manner, as that they should be made up of Southern men—that the views and opinions of the party which these gentlemen represented would be stifled in committee; and that there would be no opportunity of presenting their views in committee, and no opportunity of bringing them before the House.

In reply to the expression of these fears, he had stated to these gentlemen that he had not made any pledges to any individual as to the committee upon which he should be placed. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New York had frankly and openly expressed their desire to him not to be placed on either of these committees. All they had asked—all they had expressed a desire to have—was that the committees which he had designated should be so constituted as that every section of the Union might be fairly represented—the Wilmot proviso men and the anti-Wilmot proviso men. He had stated to these gentlemen that he would so constitute these committees as that all sections of the Union should be represented. This much he had stated, and by that position he would abide now. They had asked a fair representation of all interests and all opinions—nothing more.—If he had desired to put into the hands of these gentlemen that with which they might go forth and break the heads of those who differed from them—if he had desired to furnish opportunity and cause of complaint against the South, his policy would be to constitute these committees of Southern men, and to take these eight (Free-Soil) gentlemen and put them away on the corners of some unimportant committees.

On the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, he would ask permission to state to the House the ground which he had taken before his constituents when he was a candidate for a seat in this House.

Mr. Burt interposed, and said that the gentleman would allow him to suggest that he had yielded the floor to him in order to give him an opportunity of producing the correspondence which had been referred to. He (Mr. Burt) wished to see that correspondence.

[Cries from all quarters—"Give us the correspondence"—"let him explain"—"the letters," &c.]

Mr. Brown, (continuing.) He would, he said, introduce the letter in a few moments; but, before doing so, he desired to make a very brief explanation of the position he had occupied before his constituents. [Cries of "Go on," "the letters," &c.]

Mr. Brown resumed. His competitor for a seat in this House was a Whig, and a strong advocate of the Wilmot proviso. He represented a district where there was a large number—some persons said as high as three or four hundred—of Free-Soil votes, out and out. He did not get these votes, because he would not go so far as his competitor had gone. That gentleman had taken the ground that General Taylor, by his letter, was in favor of the Wilmot proviso; and that if he did not sign a bill incorporating that proviso, it would be because the dough-faces would prevent its going to him. All I said was, that, although I believed it to be unnecessary, and although I had heretofore always been opposed to it, and did not expect to vote for it, yet I saw no objection to poking the Wilmot proviso to Old Zack, and seeing what he would do with it. He (Mr. B.) was very anxious to see the question settled; although, as he had stated, he himself would always oppose the proviso.

The question came up on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. He had said that he was a Democrat—that he did not wish to interfere with the question—but that, if the people of the District of Columbia thought proper to give their suffrages in favor of the abolition of slavery within its limits, he would have no objection to give them an opportunity to vote upon the question, as had been done in Kentucky and some other States of the Union.

With the permission of the House, he would now read the letter.

[During these remarks, and during almost the entire day, great confusion and excitement prevailed through the House, rendering an accurate statement of the proceedings and debates exceedingly difficult. Members did not keep their seats, but gathered in large bodies round the member who held the floor.]

Mr. Brown commenced reading his letter of reply to a letter which had been addressed to him by Mr. Wilmot.

Demands were made in different sections of the House that the Clerk, and not the member, should read the letter.

Mr. Brown expressed confidence that he could make himself heard all over the House.

A call was also made for the reading of the letter to which this letter was a reply, but Mr. Brown stated that he had not a copy of that letter with him.

Mr. Brown said, that before he read the letter it might be requisite for him to say, that he had said to these gentlemen, as he had said to Southern gentlemen, that if a proposition were made, by way of amendment to a territorial bill, he, as a Representative from a free district, could not vote for it. And Southern men had replied that they did not expect or ask any such thing.

Mr. Brown was again proceeding to read the letter.

Some time was lost in the effort to restore order and induce members to take their seats.

Mr. Brown now turned to Mr. Wilmot and invited that gentleman to state the substance of the letter he had sent to him.

Mr. Wilmot said that he had held a conversation with the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Brown,) of which, with the permission of gentlemen, he would state the substance. He (Mr. W.) expressed to that gentleman the conviction, which he honestly entertained, that the public voice, in respect to the great question which now agitated this country, would be stifled in the committees of this House. All that he, and those who were associated with him, asked or desired, was a fair opportunity to give expression to the great public sentiment of the people of the country. They wanted, and they asked, nothing more. All that he and his friends had desired at the hands of the gentleman from Indiana, was, that, if he should be elected Speaker of the House, he would so constitute the committees as that they and their constituents whom they represented might be heard in this hall. No stipulation had been entered into, or sought to be entered into, as to the particular men who should be placed on these committees. They desired that the gentleman, if elected, should place upon these committees the best and the ablest men whom the South had sent to represent its interests here, in order that the views of the South might have a full and fair expression. They desired also that Northern men should also be heard through the committees, and that their views should not be smothered. This was the purport of the conversation.

He addressed a note to the gentleman from Indiana, asking him, substantially, whether, if he was elected Speaker of the House, he would so organize the committees as to be satisfactory to himself and friends. He (Mr. W.) desired that fair utterance should be given to the public sentiment. This was, in substance, the only interrogatory he had put. He (Mr. W.) and his friends desired to be satisfied that the constitution of the committees should be such as not to stifle the sentiments, as they believed, of two-thirds of the freemen of this country.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, desired to put a question to his colleague, viz: whether, from the verbal intercourse which had taken place between him and the gentleman from Indiana, he (Mr. Wilmot) had any reason to believe that the committees would be composed of a majority of members who were in favor of Free Soil?

Mr. Wilmot. From the verbal conversations which I held with the gentleman from Indiana, I had reason to believe that a majority of these committees would be composed of fair Northern men.

[Great laughter all over the hall, and applause in some parts.]

Mr. Wilmot, (continuing.) Fair Northern men; I say nothing more, and this is the result of inferences drawn by myself from the conversations, and not from any express declaration on the part of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Stanly (addressing Mr. Wilmot) asked if it was not possible for the House to have a copy of the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. Wilmot. I have not got a copy of the letter.

Mr. Inge. I desire to know what the gentleman means by the expression "fair Northern men?"

Mr. Wilmot. Men who should not be put upon the committees from political considerations or attachments to party, and especially to this Administration—men who would not give their aid to stifle the expression of the sentiments of the people of the North; that is what I meant.

Mr. Inge. Then I do not understand that you mean men committed to the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. Wilmot. No, sir, by no means; no further committed than so far as their action here might be considered as committing them.

Mr. Stanly was understood (though scarcely heard amidst the confusion) to inquire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilmot) what that public sentiment was to which he alluded.

Mr. Wilmot. It is that slavery shall go no further.

In reply to another question from Mr. Stanly—Mr. Wilmot said: I believe to be the sentiment of two-thirds of the Northern people, as I have stated.

Mr. Brown. I will read the letter, and then make a few explanations.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute the Committees on the District of Columbia, on Territories, and on the Judiciary in such manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it.

I am yours, truly, W. J. BROWN.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

The letter to which the above was a reply is as follows:

December 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say that, if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends; and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support. Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT.

HON. WM. J. BROWN.]

Mr. Brown proceeded: Now, I desire to say, that in the conversation which I had with the gentleman from Pennsylvania——

Messrs. Fowler and Stanly inquired what was the substance of the letter, which they had not been able to hear; the reading was called for by the Clerk, and it was read accordingly, (after Mr. Brown had refused to read it again.)

Mr. Brown said that he would detain the House but a very few moments longer. It was proper to say that he thought Mr. Wilmot had been extremely fair and liberal in his conduct. It was also due to himself (Mr. B.) to say that, for one, he could not consent that the committees of this House should be so constituted as to favor one section of country at the expense or to the detriment of another; or so that the voice of any portion of the people, on any great question, should be stifled. Mr. Van Buren had expressed his belief that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but he had also said that if a bill having that object in view should be passed, he should feel himself compelled to *veto* it.—He (Mr. B.) desired to see placed upon these committees the ablest lawyers of the South, so that the subject might be fully and fairly investigated. He was no sectional man; and, as God was his judge, if he had been chosen Speaker of the House, he would have constituted the committees in such a manner as to give satisfaction both to the North and the South. He would have placed upon these committees the ablest men, both from the North and the South.

Mr. B. here paused, and expressed the hope that the House would come to order. After a brief space he proceeded:

He would now take occasion to tender to his friends in this House his earnest and sincere thanks for the manner in which he had been sustained, and for the very flattering vote which he had received. He desired, further, to say that he wished to withdraw his name.

[Some clapping of hands, and other marks of satisfaction.]

Mr. Brown, continuing. There may be some clapping yet on the other side of the House.—There *will* be some clapping yet on the other side of the House before we have done. They are not exactly out of the woods yet. I would scorn to occupy that chair under circumstances in which my action is liable to misrepresentation. I have always opposed the agitation of this question. I look upon slavery as one of the compromises of the constitution; and, whilst there is one drop of blood in my veins, I will stand by that institution, and sustain it, as guarantied to the South by the Constitution of the United States. And I am gratified that I have it in my power to say that I represent, in part, a State which will do the same thing. With these remarks, I shall yield the floor, remarking only that I hope my friends will look round and unite upon some other gentleman who may meet their desires, and upon whom they can concentrate their votes.

Mr. Burt said that he was one of the Representatives from the Southern States who had given his vote, with some mistrust and with great reluctance, to the gentleman who had just taken his seat, (Mr. Brown.) After that gentleman had become somewhat a candidate for the Speakership, much inquiry and solicitude were manifested as to what the opinions of that gentleman were upon certain subjects. He (Mr. Burt) had been spoken to in that connexion, and had communicated with some of his Southern friends. He had said to them that inasmuch as the gentleman had been made the prominent candidate by receiving a large vote on that side of the House, he, (Mr. Burt,) as an honorable man, could ask no pledges from him, and would not; and that the gentleman from Indiana, if he was an honorable man, would not give any pledges; therefore he (Mr. B.) could get no information in that way. But it was due to himself and his Southern friends to say that they had understood the gentleman as standing where the resolution relating to Texas had placed him; not that he was a Southern man, but most distinctly that he was not a Wilmot proviso man—that he occupied the position of certain gentlemen on both sides of the House upon that question, and therefore that he was a fair man, not committed to the South and not committed to the North. These considerations had induced him and many of his Southern friends to vote for the gentleman from Indiana. And he begged his honorable friend from Virginia, from the Accomac district, who had more minute information on the subject than he possessed, to rise up now and state what communications had been made to him.

Mr. Bayly. I take pleasure in responding to the inquiries of my friend from South Carolina. It was known that I had served in the 28th Congress with the member from Indiana; and when he began to be spoken of as Speaker, frequent inquiries were made of me as to his opinions and votes on the slavery question. Among others, such inquiries were made of me by my friend from Georgia, (Mr. Wellborn.) I told him that no one could have taken a more unexceptionable course. When a gentlemen from Massachusetts, (Mr. Winthrop,) had, in 1845, moved an amendment to the Oregon bill containing the principles of the Wilmot proviso, the member from Indiana voted against it; and that, upon all other occasions, as far as I knew, he had voted with the Southern Democracy upon all questions touching the subject of slavery. I assured him that no one could present a fairer record. In addition to this, I also informed him that I knew the member while he was in office, and I thought I knew his sentiments well; and that I would pledge myself he was opposed to the agitation of the subject of slavery and the Wilmot proviso in every form and shape in which it could be presented. He (Mr. Wellborn) suggested to me to have a conversation with the member. I did so. I told him of the pledge I had made for him. He assured me I was perfectly safe in doing so. This remark I repeated to many gentlemen besides my friend from Georgia.

Having said thus much in response to my friend from South Carolina, I feel it due to say a word or two in reference to myself. Sir, had I known of the existence and character of the correspondence which has been read, and of the interviews preceding it, no earthly consideration would have induced me to vote as I did. And I am quite sure that such would have been the feeling of the great mass of the members on this side of the House.

When the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ashmun) made their remarks, I was highly indignant, as the House saw at the time. I thought their insinuations most unfounded and illiberal—But I rejoice now that they were made, and I thank them for them. They have led to a disclosure to which the country was entitled: and it has been made in time, thank God, to save us from a load of obloquy.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, said he was one of those who had reluctantly voted for the gentleman from Indiana upon three several votings. He had done so, being deceived as to the position which that gentleman occupied; and he felt it due to himself, and to the constituency which he had the honor to represent on this floor, to ask of this House, what he had no hope they would grant, for leave to change his votes on record, and to vote for a man who were but one face, who was true to the North or to the South—to one of them—and who was not pointing back to the record with one hand and signing a pledge with the other.

Mr. Burt resumed the floor. They had all been assured that the gentleman from Indiana, who had been made so conspicuous on this occasion, was committed against the Wilmot proviso. They had had full assurances of this character from that gentleman and his friends. He ventured to say if they had known of this correspondence and the gentleman's answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, there was not a Southern man in the House but would have regarded it an insult to be asked to vote for him.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, wished to say one word, that he might not be misunderstood. He said he stood by what he had said to his Southern friends to the letter. In reference to the extension of slavery—which he believed none of them asked to be effected by the direct order of Congress—if a distinct proposition, by way of an amendment to a territorial bill, were made in this hall to extend slavery, he should vote against it.

Mr. Venable said: I feel it due to myself that I shall be relieved from occupying, apparently, a false position. A day or two ago I declared that in no event could I vote for a Free Soiler or an Abolitionist. I afterwards voted repeatedly for the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Brown;) and the developments of this morning have disclosed the fact that that gentleman was in correspondence with Mr. Wilmot, the putative father of the Wilmot proviso, as to the arrangement of the committees. The remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Brown) himself, in his vindication, disclose his opposition to the extension of slavery, and his willingness to give to the people of this District a vote on the subject of slavery. I was ignorant of all these facts; but from a letter received from that gentleman during the late Presidential canvass, I was irresistibly led to the conclusion that he was utterly opposed to Free-soilism in all its aspects. I called on him in the course of the last few days, and before I voted for him, and asked him whether he had changed his opinions on those subjects. He replied in the negative. Had I known the transaction or opinions disclosed this morning, I could not have voted for him; and as soon as the correspondence between him and Mr. Wilmot was acknowledged, I demanded that it should be read. It has been read, and the House and my constituents will see that if I have voted otherwise than I pledged myself to vote, I have been acting under a misapprehension of facts after due diligence to acquaint myself with them.—To be deceived presupposes no dereliction in duty, if proper measures have been adopted to get possession of the truth.

Mr. Robinson of Indiana spoke in defence of his colleague, Mr. Brown. "He went so far as to state that his colleague had taken no position that had yet been developed to this House inconsistent for an honorable man"!! [Good-bye, Mr Robinson! you *have* "went so far" that you will never be heard of again.]

Mr Hubbard of Ala. gave an account of his motives in seeking to know Mr. Brown's opinion. "The gentleman came, (said Mr. H.) and showed him the record of his past course. With that he was satisfied. The gentleman said something in reference to what would be his course in appointing the committees. He (Mr. H.) had told him he wanted to hear nothing about that; that he did not believe any man deserved a place on the floor who would require to know how the committees should be constituted before he gave his vote. He did expect, however, when the gentleman from Indiana became a candidate, and consented to address others, he would have furnished him, (Mr. H.) with a copy of what he had written to Mr. Wilmot. He (Mr. H.) had addressed the letter to the gentleman, and only asked non-interference.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, said: No man can regret more than I do the necessity for this discussion. But I do not regret, since the facts existed, that they have been brought to light. I feel it incumbent upon me, sir, to say one word in explanation. I am unfortunately among those who voted for the gentleman from Indiana—even "to the bitter end." Like all those gentlemen from the South who gave him the same support, I had assurances that, in his canvass before the people, he had boldly taken ground against that measure which has produced all our difficulties, and exposed the Union itself to such imminent danger. I did not for one moment, deem it possible that he could seek an alliance with the authors of this mischief, much less that he could descend to the point of promising them all they demanded. I feel, sir, that the odium of this transaction, however unjustly, will in some measure fall upon myself, in common with the whole South. I desire to throw off this odium; and I deem it a complete justification to say that I could never have supported that gentleman if I had entertained the least suspicion of such a transaction as that which has been disclosed. I gave to the gentleman a "generous confidence;" I leave it to the country to say whether that confidence has not been abused.

I have but one word more to say. It is, that I feel myself, in common with every Southern gentleman in the same position, deeply indebted to those few gentlemen on this side of the House who had the courage, and the foresight, so far to break party ties as to arrest the election of the gentleman from Indiana. I take this occasion publicly to express my thanks to those gentlemen for having thus prevented the abominable consummation which was so near being effected.

Mr. McMullen of Va. being called on, detailed a conversation which he had had with Mr Brown on that morning, before the vote was taken, in which Brown declared that "he had not given any written pledges" to the free-soilers. He also would ask leave to change his vote, but that he knew the request could not be granted.

Mr. Thompson of Miss "felt deeply mortified at the occurrence," and moved an adjournment, but,

Mr. Dunham of Indiana rose to defend his colleague. He wanted to know wherein his colleague's conduct was dishonorable!

After which the House adjourned.

Still More Exciting Scenes!

On Thursday, Mr. Brown of Miss. offered a resolution that Howell Cobb of Georgia be declared Speaker.

Mr. Carter moved to divest the Speaker of the power to appoint the Committees on Territories and District of Columbia, and give it to the House by vote.

These propositions led to a long and eloquent and violent debate, which is at hand too late for more than a very brief notice.

Mr. Brown advocated his resolution, and made the Whigs responsible for the failure to organize. Mr. Levin asked him how that could be, since he claimed that the democrats had a majority in the House, and the Whigs a minority? He replied, that the democrats could not get the free-soilers to act with them.

Mr. Meade of Va., was the first to say any thing exciting. He had been anxiously looking for some Curtius from the North, who, regardless of personal consequences to himself, will leap into the gulf which yawns for the peace and happiness of this Union. Let some conservative proposition be adopted, which will forbid the adoption of any measure of abolition in the Territories or District, and he would be willing to take a Speaker from either side of the House. But, if these outrages are to be committed upon my people, I trust in God, sir, that my eyes have rested upon the last Speaker of the House of Representatives. And I tell gentlemen if these measures be passed, there will be but one determination at the South—one solemn resolve to defend their homes and maintain their honor. Let this issue come when it may, and you will find every Southern sinew converted into a spring of steel. I do not utter this as a threat. I am proud to believe that our race on both sides of the line are equally brave; but gentlemen will find a difference between men contending for their firesides, and the robbers who are seeking to despoil them of their rights, and degrade them before the world. If there be any Southern man who would refuse to stand by his country in such an emergency, ["There are none," said several voices,] he would not merely be execrated by his own people, but his own children would heap curses upon his grave.

Mr. Root of Ohio, delivered a speech full of humor, which, if any thing could, would have put the House in good temper. But

Mr Duer of N. Y. said, the proposition to appoint Mr Cobb Speaker was asking altogether too much of the Whigs. For his own part, so anxious was he that an organization should be effected, that he was willing to elect to the Speaker's chair either a Whig or a Democrat, or a Free-Soiler—any one, in short, except a disunionist. He would never give his vote for any man whom he believed to be inimical to the Union.

Mr. Bayly (interposing) there are no disunionists in this House.

Mr. Duer. I wish I could think so, but I fear there are.

Mr. Bayly. Who are they? Point them out.

Mr Duer. I believe there are some from your own State; I think I see one of them now, (pointing to Mr. Meade, of Virginia.)

Mr. Meade. It is false.

Mr. Duer. You are a liar, sir.

[Quick as thought Mr Meade made a rush towards Mr Duer, but was immediately surrounded by his friends, as was also Mr Duer, who remained standing. Indescribable confusion followed;—threats, violent gesticulations, calls to order, and demands for adjournment were mingled together. The House was like a heaving billow. The Clerk called to order, but there were none to heed him. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the late House took the mace in his hand, and, descending along the crowd of members, held it up on high. [Cries of "Take away the mace; it has no authority here."]

Mr. Duer begged pardon of the House, but appealed to all for a justification. He had said nothing personally offensive to Mr. Meade. He had spoken on authority of a printed speech of Mr M's, in which he understood him to argue that a certain state of things existed, and then to declare that in that state of things he loathed and detested the name of the Union. Therefore it was that he (Mr D) had applied the term to him. He had not risen to add to excitement, but to say, that he was willing to organize by taking any one but a disunionist; and for such a man he would never vote. He thought if the House could adjourn for a day or two some fair proposition would be made by the democrats, and the Whigs had for some time been ready to receive one. [Cries of assent and dissent.]

Mr. McLane of Md. urged the democrats to make no arrangement with the Whigs, but to go on voting and they would soon be enabled to elect a democratic Speaker.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia then delivered a speech, which was several times interrupted by bursts of applause.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1500 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

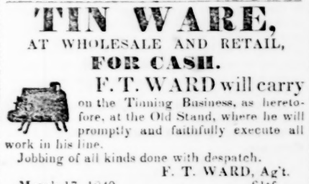
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

☞ **We find it necessary to** make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

86tf]

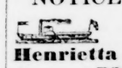
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for issue of a Certificate of Two Shares of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more for that number of shares lost.

C. T. GARDNER.

Nov. 13, 1849. 93-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

8 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1½ miles from the Bridge, containing 70½ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, ploughs, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-tlJ

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

Valuable Turpentine Lands

FOR SALE.

ONE tract containing 672 acres, joining A. Ray, Esq. On this tract are about 15,000 Turpentine boxes cut, and yields well. The other tract lies on the waters of Carver's Creek, containing about 2500 acres. On this Land there are two good Mill sites, with an abundance of Timber to saw, and for Turpentine is as good as any in the county. On the premises are a good Cooper Shop and Stables, and all necessary buildings for hands, &c. The Land I will sell on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date of bonds.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on me at Fayetteville, or on Mr. Bowlin on the premises. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1850.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1849. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., August 13, 1849. 81-tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

To the Fashionable Public.

THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD,

West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Fayetteville, N. C.

PERY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, for sudden Colds and Coughs, &c., Fever and Ague, Asthma, Phthisic, pain in Head, Kidney complaints, Piles, Rheumatic complaints, Bruises and Sores, severe Burns, Canker Biles and Ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, Painter's Cholic, Bowel Complaints, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Toothache.

The above medicine is for sale at the Store of TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD, with the Circulars. Should it fail to give satisfaction, when used for any of the above complaints, there will be no charge.

In bottles at 12½, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.

Brandreth and Wright's Vegetable Pills.

Oct. 22, 1849. 90-2m

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.

Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. PONDS'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

July 10, 1849. 51tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known: it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood: a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of Genera! Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of nutrition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming regged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Co-tiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, o-structed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of weakness and debility, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts [illegible] and is the one, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain to the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when natur- is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production to the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females*, &c., &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and